

THIS IS WHERE KENNEDY STANDS

What John Kennedy would stand for as President is revealed by his voting record, statements, speeches. In the following you get Kennedy's position on major issues.

The record of John Kennedy in public life is that of a "liberal" on most issues.

The AFL-CIO rates Kennedy in his public career as voting "right" on 45 of 46 issues on which labor organizations took a stand. His one "wrong" vote was in 1956, against price supports at 90 per cent of parity on farm products. Kennedy now favors high price supports.

The record itself, on specific issues, shows this:

MONEY POLICY. Kennedy is opposed to "tight" money. He opposed removing the ceiling on interest rates on long-term Government bonds.

TAXES. The Democratic nominee favors closing of "loopholes" in tax laws—lower depletion allowances, repeal of tax credit on dividend income, tighter rules on expense accounts. He has favored giving relief to lower-income taxpayers in event of tax reduction.

HOUSING. The Kennedy vote in Congress has been for slum clearance, public housing, more housing for old people, college housing, liberal housing credit.

DEPRESSED AREAS. Kennedy voted in favor of 250 million dollars in federal aid to areas of chronic unemployment—a plan vetoed.

DEFENSE. The nominee favors an increase of 2 billion to 3 billion dollars in the current defense budget, including more for missiles, submarines and warning systems.

MEDICAL CARE FOR AGED. The Senator has sponsored a bill providing benefits under Social Security.

SOCIAL SECURITY. He has favored larger benefits, easing of rules that limit outside income for those on pensions. He favors more-liberal rules on pensions for disabled workers and for women pensioners.

UNEMPLOYED. Kennedy favors liberalizing of unemployment pay—at least half pay for 39 weeks for all unemployed.

MINIMUM WAGE. The nominee has proposed raising the minimum wage applying in interstate commerce from \$1 an hour to \$1.25.

STRIKES. Kennedy favors "flexible authority" for the President to deal with nation-wide strikes that imperil the economy. Powers would include: "mediation, fact finding, seizure, arbitration, injunctions . . . and the right not to interfere at all."



—Jacques Lowe

EDUCATION. The nominee backs federal aid for public-school construction and to increase teachers' salaries. He opposes federal aid for parochial schools.

CIVIL RIGHTS. Kennedy favors a strong federal program on civil rights. He voted this year to cut off the Southern filibuster, has praised Negro "sit-ins."

IMMIGRATION. Kennedy would like to increase immigration quotas, allow unlimited entry of political refugees from Communist countries.

PRESIDENT'S TERM. The nominee supports the present two-term limit.

VATICAN REPRESENTATIVE. Kennedy opposes a U. S. diplomatic mission to the Vatican.

BIRTH CONTROL. Kennedy states he would consider legislation on birth control, divorce, censorship and other issues solely on the basis of public interest, without regard to his private religious views.

BRICKER AMENDMENT. The nominee, in 1954, voted against the proposal to limit the President's treaty-making power.

FOREIGN AID. Kennedy favors increased emphasis on economic aid, cutbacks in military assistance. He would give more economic help to Latin America, Africa and Asia—especially to India.

EAST EUROPE. Kennedy wants the U. S. to try to "wean" satellite countries away from Russia with economic aid and trade, other measures.

MIDDLE EAST. He urges "acceptance" by the U. S. of Arab neutrality and nationalism, but he would try to hasten Arab peace with Israel. He proposed in 1957 that the U. S. support Algeria's effort to gain independence from France.

RED CHINA. The nominee is against recognizing Red China now, but he would like to improve "communications" with that country. He would defend Formosa, but not the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

U-2 FLIGHTS. Kennedy would continue President Eisenhower's ban on spy flights over Russia.

NUCLEAR TESTING. Kennedy approves of the present moratorium on testing of nuclear weapons.

DISARMAMENT. Kennedy proposes an Arms Control Research Institute, within the Government, to plan disarmament. Any plan would have to include an adequate inspection system.